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Illinois
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Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990:

Stage II Vapor Recovery

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On November 15, 1990, the President signed into law amendments to the Clean Air Act which substantially revised it for the first time in 13 years. The Amendments impose new and stricter controls to combat acid rain, air toxics and urban smog (including ozone), among other pollution problems.

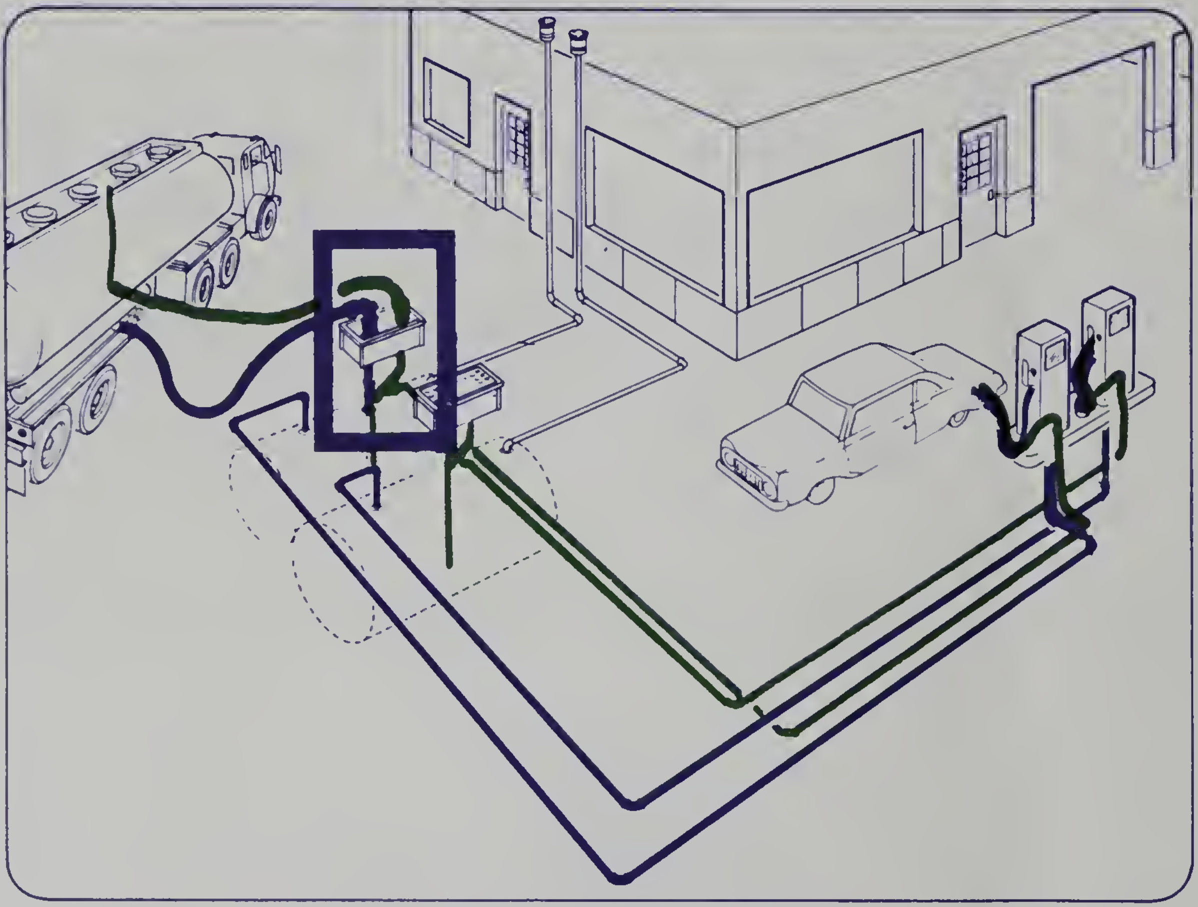
OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREAS

The Chicago area has been classified as a "severe" ozone nonattainment area. This classification requires, among other things, at least a 15% reduction in volatile organic compounds (VOCs) within six years of enactment and a reduction of three percent per year thereafter.

The East St. Louis area is classified as a "moderate" nonattainment area. Among its requirements are a 15% reduction of VOCs within six years.

VOCs are lightweight organic compounds which evaporate or vaporize easily. In the presence of sunlight, they create ozone pollution. Ozone pollution can be a significant health hazard. There is also evidence that it reduces crop yield and deteriorates rubber and textiles.

Vehicle refueling is a major source of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions. Not only do vapors escape during the refueling process, but gasoline is also spilled during the filling.



Stage II Vapor Recovery System at a gasoline dispensing facility

STAGE II VAPOR RECOVERY

Both the Chicago and East St. Louis ozone nonattainment areas are subject to the State II requirements. State and federal law require that owners or operators of gasoline dispensing facilities located in ozone non attainment areas of moderate or above install and operate "gasoline vehicle refueling vapor recovery systems" or "Stage II systems".

Stage II vapor recovery systems are designed to control releases of gasoline vapors during the refueling process. The systems collect these vapors at the vehicle fillpipe and return them to the underground fuel storage tank, thereby preventing their escape into the atmosphere.

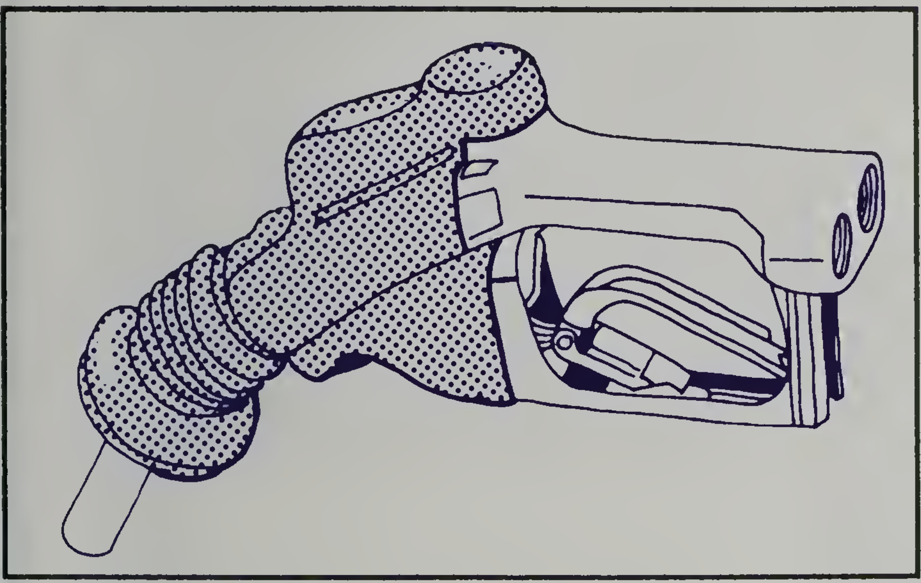
Several other states have already implemented Stage II vapor recovery programs. It is estimated that in California Stage II vapor recovery systems reduce hydrocarbon emissions by 48,000 tons and save 15 million gallons of gasoline annually.

The Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) set specific deadlines for the installation and operation of Stage II systems. Any facility which sells more than 10,000 gallons of gasoline per month is subject to these requirements.

Date	Category
May 1, 1993	Facilities whose construction began after enactment of CAAA, November 15, 1990
November 1, 1993	Existing facilities which dispense at least 100,000 gallons of gasoline per month
November 1, 1994	All other gasoline dispensing facilities

These requirements apply not only to retail facilities, but also to private facilities such as government motorpools, taxi and rental car fleets and any other dispensing facility which dispenses an average of 10,000 gallons of gasoline or more per month.

The cost impact of Stage II will be minimal. The petroleum marketing industry commonly uses the per gallon price in assessing cost impacts, and for Stage II, the average price of gasoline would be increased by less than one cent per gallon. The larger the facility, the less the impact. For example, a 100,000 gallon per month facility would see a per gallon increase of .4 cents. Therefore, the cost increase would be virtually unnoticeable in gasoline prices at the pump.



Stage II Vapor Recovery Nozzle

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It is estimated that in 1995, after all installation deadlines are met, Stage II vapor recovery will reduce Vehicle refueling emissions in the Chicago area from 41 to 9 tons per day. In the Metro-East area the emissions are expected to be reduced from four to less than one ton per day.

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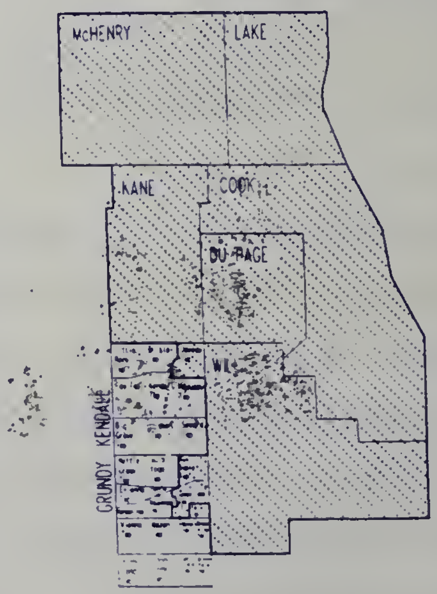
As part of the overall goal, Stage II is expected to achieve approximately one-sixth of the required 15% reduction in the Chicago area and one-tenth of the required 15% reduction in the Metro-East area.

The Chicago area counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will are designated severe nonattainment for ozone. Additionally, Oswego Township in Kendall County and Aux Sable and Goose Lake Townships in Grundy County are designated as part of the Chicago severe nonattainment area.



The Metro-East area, consisting of Madison, Monroe and St. Clair Counties, has been designated as moderate nonattainment for ozone.

Jersey County is in the marginal nonattainment area. However, the Clean Air Act does not require Illinois to take any specific measures to achieve attainment in areas designated as marginal.

Jersey County Ozone Nonattainment Area ("Marginal")
Jersey
Madison
St Clair
Monroe
St Louis Ozone Nonattainment Area in Illinois ("Moderate")
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